The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1892. VOLUME XXVI.---NO. 31.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

☞ All communications intended for this column should be addressed to C. WARDLAW, School Commissioner, Anderson, S. C.

MEMORY GEMS.

There can be no conflict of duty.

Oh, how much we are indebted to our parents for the blessings we enjoy.

Send us the news of the school—school locals.

We are out on our rounds. Be ready, we may call in any day.

Mr. Mattison is progressing finely with his work at Eureka. He has a very interesting school.

The High Shoals school, taught by Miss Reed, is doing some good work. She seems to be perfectly at home in the school room.

We are glad to know that most of the school houses have been made more comfortable. There are still some that are too open and uncomfortable.

Teachers, can't you help us to fill this column while we are out visiting the schools? There is general complaint among the teachers about the new blanks for monthly reports.

Trustees should not run the schools very long where there is not cash in the treasury to pay. We have the promise of some Registers some time in February. Be patient, we may get them some time.

Keep up good fires. We were glad to know that some of the teachers put it in their articles that the patrons are to furnish plenty of wood. This should not be neglected. If you want children to succeed in their studies keep them warm and comfortable, and have them attend regularly.

How we do wish the boys and girls would study their lessons to know them, and not just simply to memorize them for recitation in class. The teachers should lose no opportunity to impress on the pupils the importance of knowing their lessons. This is so important, and the teachers should try to lead the pupils to see the practical use of education in each study.

It is not a wise plan to have too much "Don't" in your school. There is something about the word that arouses all the antagonism in child nature. What he would not think of doing otherwise, he is irresistibly impelled to do when the "don't" strikes his eye or ear. It is necessary, of course, that some things should be absolutely forbidden, but the sparing use of the contraction is most considered by the best teachers.—*School Journal.*

It should be remembered that the two mill tax is apportioned among the school districts according to their average attendance. Hence, children should be urged to a regular attendance. The enrollment last year was over 8,500, while the average was only a little more than 5,500. Can't we make a better average this year? The money is not the only thing to consider in the average attendance, but the progress of the pupils is affected by it.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BELTON, S. C., January 23, 1892.

Dear Mr. Wardlaw—I am going to try and answer one of your questions which you asked last week. I am a little boy just nine years old. I go to school at Dorchester Miss Anna Grubbs is my teacher. I study reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic. I like grammar the best of them all, because I have to write a letter every week to one of my classmates, and sometimes a composition on something in my lesson. I like to learn about the punctuation marks and capital letters. I have been going to school ten months.

Your little friend,
TAYLOR BREAZEALE.

War of 1812—Cause of the war: The conduct of England in harassing the commerce of the United States, and the impressment of seamen from American vessels, was the cause of the war of 1812.

ELLA WEBB.

A LITTLE STUDY IN ANATOMY.

How many bones in the human face?
Fourteen, when they are all in place.
How many bones in the human head?
Eight, my child, as I've often said.
How many bones in the human ear?
Four in each, and they help to hear.
How many bones in the human spine?
Twenty-four, like a climbing vine.
How many bones in the human chest?
Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest.
How many bones the shoulders bind?
Two in each—one before, one behind.
How many bones in the human arm?
In each arm one; two in each forearm.
How many bones in the human wrist?
Eight in each, if none are missed.
How many bones in the palm of the hand?
Five in each, with many a bank?
How many bones in the fingers ten?
Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.
How many bones in the human hip?
One in each, like a dish they dip.
How many bones in the human thigh?
One in each, and deep they lie.
How many bones in the human knees?
One in each, the kneepan, please.
How many bones in the leg from the knee?
Two in each, we can plainly see.
How many bones in the ankle strong?
Seven in each, but none are long.
How many bones in the ball of the foot?
Five in each, as the palms are put.
How many bones in the toes half a score?
Twenty-eight, and there are no more.
And now altogether these bones may wait,
And they count, in a body, two hundred and eight.
And then we have in the human mouth,
Of upper and under, thirty-two teeth.
And now and then have a bone, I should think,
That forms on a joint or to fill up a chink.

—*Selected.*

— You don't want a torpid liver. You don't want a bad complexion. You don't want a bad breath. You don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Wilhite & Wilhite

TEN YEARS WITH TOBACCO.

Results of the experience of a Practical Planter.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Properly constructed tobacco barns are indispensable on every well-regulated tobacco farm. Without these the tobacco growing industry will prove a drudgery to every planter who undertakes it. After all it is not difficult to grow tobacco, but the tug of war comes with the curing process. Tobacco from the same field may be badly cured and sell for three cents a pound, while the same tobacco properly cured would bring fifty cents per pound. Therefore it behooves the planter who is going into the business to make ample preparations for curing his crop.

It is true that to get ready for curing costs some money. Tobacco barns properly constructed cost money, but the planter must remember that when properly built they last for years. The old method of constructing log barns and daubing up the opening with mud is not recommended to the planter who wishes to make the most out of his crop. With the old log barn greater risk is taken in curing the crop, and the difference in cost between it and a modern one is not very great. So if you intend planting tobacco the advice of the writer is to start right, for it will pay in the long run.

The one man who has done more for advancing the tobacco-curing process than any other is Capt. W. H. Snow, of High Point, N. C. The captain has devoted the past six years to thorough investigations of the curing process, and has finally laid down minute directions for building a barn best calculated to insure safety in curing the crop. These directions are full and so plain that anyone can well understand them.

Select a hillside with a slope of about two and a half inches to the foot. Commencing at the lower side dig an excavation sixteen by twenty feet into the hillside. This will bring the upper side about five and a half feet from the surface, the floor being level. Then dig a trench around the four sides of the excavation on the inside, one foot wide, of the same depth. Fill it with small cobble stones or coarse gravel to serve as a foundation and act as a drain. On top of the stone or gravel build an eight-inch wall of good brick or stone, with strong lime mortar. The wall should be five and a half feet high on the four sides, level on top, making a basement.

In the lower or exposed side of the wall leave an opening for the door in the centre of the wall. The opening should be five feet high and two and a half feet wide. Leave openings on each side of the door three inches from the ground and twenty-two inches from the side walls through which the ends of the stove may project far enough to be within four inches of the outside face of the wall. The doors of the stoves open outward and the fuel is fed from the outside. Set the stoves three inches above the ground floor of the basement, and cover the stoves with brick arches extending two feet beyond the rear ends of the stoves and leaving an air space of six above and on each side of the stoves, forming jackets, the rear ends of the jackets to be left open.

Directly over the stove doors and under the line or crown of the arches leave openings in the wall two by eight inches, the longer line horizontal. These are to admit fresh air as needed around the stove and within the arch. Covers to fit them regulate the quantity of air as required. In addition to these openings two others are left, one alongside each stove, ten inches square and with the tops level with the surface outside Through these openings conduits made of one-inch oak plank ten inches wide for top and bottom and eight inches for the sides, project and are extended inside the basement its whole length, sunk even with the tops of the earth floor. Provide these conduits each with four holes ten inches long and four inches wide through the cover, with sliding covers. These are to allow cool air to be admitted to the basement independent of what is let in through the open arches. This completes the basement.

The barn superstructure is built as follows: Sills four by six inches, and framed and set on the walls. Set the joists and lay the floor strips three and a quarter by one and a quarter inches, leaving open spaces one and a quarter inches between each of them, except those within two feet of the walls on three sides. Here the floor is closely laid. The floor is open in strips at the door end of the building. Set the studding eighteen inches apart. Set the rafters one-third pitch, make the sheeting of good, square edged planks. Shingle the roof. In the sheeting and shingles leave an opening fifteen feet long and eight inches wide at the peak of the roof for the ventilator. Sheathing paper is nailed on the joists and the whole is ceiled. Each pair of rafters must have collar or wind beams, made of plank, six inches wide and one and a quarter inches thick, fastened securely at the foot six inches above the plates. The first set of scaffold beams is set seven feet from the floor on two sides and one end of the building. The next set is set six feet above the first. The window frames are for two six light ten by twelve glass. The frames are set one in each end, eight feet from the floor.

The above minute description gives the completest tobacco-curing barn that can be made. Its construction and the adjustment of all the parts in proper proportion has taken years of study. But with such a barn the planter can cure his tobacco with a smaller percentage of risk than in any other that has ever been constructed.

In looking over the tobacco colony around Florence, where tobacco growing has been so wonderfully successful, I have noticed that nearly all the leading planters have erected good barns—largely after the above plan. And I have furthermore noticed that there is a smaller percentage of failures in curing in the Florence section than in many of the older sections of North Carolina, where the old log barn is used, but even where the people have many years of experience in curing. It costs but little less to start right, and he is the wise planter who will follow this policy.

The tobacco plant has many enemies. They begin to persecute its existence in the plant bed as soon as the tiny leaves begin to be large enough to be seen. Later they attack the young plant on the hill in the shape of the cut worm and in midsummer the tobacco fly gets in its deadly work. Even after the curing process is over an insect looks after the dry leaves, and when the seductive article reaches the manufactured form then the tobacco crank, with his anti-nicotine theory, takes up the cudgel, and so the war goes on until the cursed weed loses itself in ashes and smoke within the pipe of peace.

The cut worm is the first insect to trouble the young plant after it's transplanted from the hot bed to the hill. On lands which have been sown in small grain the year previous, or in clover, this worm is specially troublesome. It hides under the surface of the soil by day and at night comes out to do its work. The young plant is cut off just above the ground generally and hence destroyed. The little pest will also come out on cloudy days, at which time it is well to look carefully after his visits. No remedy has ever been found by which his depredations can be prevented except to hunt him down and kill him. This is tedious work, but sometimes it is necessary in order to get a stand of tobacco.

Another species of worm which afflicts the young plant before it reaches maturity is the bud worm. It does not usually destroy the plant, but does worse. It attacks the tender bud and eats the young leaves full of holes, so that when the leaves grow to full size they are literally perforated and often almost worthless. The bud worm lurks in the very heart of the plant and can be easily found by a careful hunt. The wise planter will always be on his guard and at the first intimation that the bud worm has made an appearance the plants will be searched and the little destroyer killed.

But all tobacco insects combined do not approximate the damage which the horn worm does to a tobacco crop. He, of all others, is to be most dreaded. That the planter may thoroughly understand his tactics the gentleman shall receive special attention.

Those of my readers who live in the country will remember a large fly, somewhat resembling a humming bird, which makes its appearance about the flower plats early in the summer about sunset. It darts from place to place and is especially fond of the Jimson weed flowers, which usually grow in rich places about the barnyard. This fly is the producer of the much dreaded tobacco or horn worm. It lays its eggs on the lower side of the tobacco leaf, which hatch out quickly and the worm grows to full size in a very short time. He is au enormous eater from his infancy up. In fact old planters say that his majesty eats all the time, and never gets enough.

This worm will destroy the leaves on a plant in an incredibly short space of time, and hence when he makes his appearance in the field his movements must be closely watched. Like the other worms mentioned, the only way to rid the plant of this destroyer is by actual hunt. The leaves must be carefully examined and when the worm is found destroy him with the fingers or a sharp stick made for the purpose. Children can be utilized for this work during the busy working season. But the planter must see that they do their work well and must personally look after the field himself from day to day. A few days' neglect will often cause the loss of many fine plants.

Of late years many remedies have been tried for the tobacco worm. None of these have so far proven successful. There is, however, one preventive which, if properly applied and in time, will greatly lessen the number of worms in a crop. The plan is this: Plant in the early spring a good supply of Jimson weeds in your tobacco field. If the soil is rich these plants will grow and bloom by the time the tobacco fly makes its appearance. As soon as you notice that the flies have made their appearance mix a solution of cobalt and sweetened water, half and half, and with a straw or feather go among the Jimson weeds and place a single drop of the mixture in each Jimson flower. Do this every evening as the new flowers open. The tobacco fly feeds on the Jimson flower, but as soon as he tastes the sweetness of one in which the mixture has been placed he is a dead fly. The poisoning is almost instantaneous, and this remedy is a very effectual one. By paying close attention to this method some planters rid their fields almost entirely of the tobacco worm. The fly is sure to find the Jimson flower, and if the cobalt is applied promptly in each one from day to day there is a poor outlook for anything like a heavy crop of tobacco worms.

On farms where turkeys are raised good use can be made of them in summer by turning them in the tobacco field. They are great feeders on the tobacco worm and have no trouble finding them, either.

Early in the summer when the tobacco plant shows a bud on its top the process of topping must begin. The appearance of the bud shows that the plant is getting ready to seed, and at this stage it is necessary to check its growth. Topping is done by simply going through the field and pinching off the tender top of the plant at the proper height from the ground. The number of leaves which must be left on each stalk depends upon the soil very much, and varies from eight to eighteen and sometimes more. If the land is heavy and fertile the topping may be done at from twelve to eighteen leaves, if poor, then from eight to fourteen leaves The topper must be his own judge, but it soon comes after a little practice. The old method was to top never higher than ten leaves, but modern farming has demonstrated the folly of that system. One soon becomes an expert at topping, when a hasty glance at the tobacco stalk will readily determine how many leaves it can properly mature.

H. E. HARMAN.

Winston, N. C.

— Ignorance of the merits of De Witt's Little Early Risers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, bad breath, constipation and biliousness. Wilhite & Wilhite.

The Cotton Tree.

The Peruvian cotton tree is something of which we in this country have heard little, but it is already a commercial quantity of no mean importance. According to the report of the American minister, this staple sells for ten to twenty-five cents a pound in the English markets, which take the whole crop. In a letter to the State department, Minister Hicks, writing from Lima, says of this industry:

"Next to wool comes the production of cotton, which amounts to about $3,000,000 annually and half a pence in the English market, while the upland brings from five to five and a half pence. The cotton of Peru grows on a tree instead of the dimutive shrub which grows in the southern part of the United States. The tree commences bearing when it is two years old, and it continues to bear every year for forty or fifty years. In the warm regions of the north two crops are gathered every year. England takes the whole product.

"There are three oil mills in Peru which grind the cotton seed, and their entire product is used in this country in the manufacture of soap and olive oil."

Mr. R. M. Columbus, the United States consul at Payta, lives at the mouth of the Chira River, right in the heart of the rich cotton region of the Chira Valley. He furnishes a fuller and more interesting account of the cotton tree, and gives some idea of its cultivation and manufacture. In a special report upon this industry he says:

"After five years of drought this province and State are naturally depressed in the way of commerce and all kinds of industry. The valley of Chira forms a favorable exception. The production of the valley consists principally of native Peruvian cotton.

"Gossypium herbaceum peruvianum, an article used very extensively in Europe for the manufacture of woollen goods, with which it mixes readily, on account of its rough, strong and long fibre, is produced abundantly throughout the State after the rainy seasons, which are periodical, and occur generally every seven years, and is cultivated always along the banks of rivers on lowlands irrigated by the overflow of streams. The plant is arborescent and perennial, and, after fully developing, continues producing cotton for five or six years in succession, provided there be some moisture in the ground, needing, however, very little of it on account of its deep rooting, thus reaching moisture at great depths. The system of cultivation of this plant is quite primitive, the seeds being planted by making holes in the ground with spades, without tilling or manuring the soil. The plant becomes developed and begins to bear cotton in dry and sandy soil about six months after planting, and about nine months in rich and wet land, continuing to yield at short intervals for five or six years more in succession. It is wonderful to behold the same plant in blossom, with pods, buds and cotton, all at the same time, and giving a continual yield for the time above stated.

"In certain seasons of the year, about every seven years, the rains are incessant here for about two months both in the interior and on the coast, and water descends in such abundance as to almost inundate the country. Large torrents stream down the mountain side, the valley of the Chira is deluged, and flat lands within it are turned into morasses, and morasses into lakes; in a word, the lowland becomes submerged and the accumulated mass of waters rush with great force down the central valley, which forms their only outlet. The valley, however, is wide, and the descent very gradual. The extent of the valley through which the water flows is from three to four miles wide, and though it is nearly two hundred miles in extent, the valley for the whole distance is almost level. There is only sufficient descent, especially for the last sixty miles, to determine a very gentle current to the sea. Under these circumstances the great quantity of water proceeding from the mountains expands over the whole valley, and forms, for a time, an immense lake, extending in length across the whole breadth of the lowland.

"The rains generally case in March, but it requires from thirty-five to fifty days for the water to disappear and leave the land dry. As soon as that is effected there springs up from the whole surface of the ground which has been thus submerged most luxuriant and rank vegetation.

"The soil is wonderfully rich, and has been under cultivation by the aborigines from time immemorial, and its fertility is kept up unimpaired by the slime (limus terræ) which is abundantly deposited during these inundations.

"Cotton is collected, when the pods open, by women and children, who are paid in proportion to the quantity collected, the prevailing rates being forty cents for every quintal—100 pounds. Cotton is taken from the fields to the ginning houses, where it is cleaned and made into bales of about one hundred and seventy five pounds each. We have five of such establishments in this province, one in Querecotillo, on the east side of the river, about fifty miles in the interior, owned by an Englishman; two in Sullana, a city of about 4,000 inhabitants on the west side of the river, about forty-five miles from the coast, owned by natives; and two in LaHuaca, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants on this side of the river, twenty-one miles from Payta, on the railroad to Pueta; both are owned by foreigners, an Englishman and an Italian.

"The quantity exported annually averages from 65,000 to 70,000 bales, the gross value of which, at current prices here, is about $2,000,000 in current money—Bolivian silver dollars, equal to 68 cents each. Seeds are now also exported for oil making. Europe is the market for both products."

— It is said that Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman who lives on the Rio Grande, is perhaps the longest-haired woman in the world. She is some five feet in heighth, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground five feet. Her hair is so thick that she can draw it around her so as to completely hide herself. Her present suit of hair is only five years old.

Next Season's Cotton Crop.

The recent course of the cotton market has called public attention to that staple to an extraordinary degree. People seem to have thought that cotton was not a speculative product. So little had been heard in regard to wide fluctations in cotton, and the traditions in connection with cotton dealing had generally been so favorable to the fortunes of those engaged in that line of business that the recent decline in price, with the announcement that cotton had touched its lowest point for forty years, somewhat startled people who are not as a rule interested in matters of pure speculation. Some of these inquries reached the Cotton Exchange, and old dealers were not a little amused at what they termed the prevailing public ignorance upon this subject.

"People seem to think that it is an easy matter to calculate the cotton crop," said Superintendent Powers. "It seems to be assumed that there ought to be statistics of the crop which would be reliable for the purpose of the market, and that those who engage in dealings in cotton ought to have such sources of information as to make it impossible for an error of something like a million of bales to occur in the calculations of those whose business it is supposed to be to watch these matters closely. All the mistake that there is in the public mind is due to ignorance of the subject. It is simply impossible to calculate upon the cotton crop. We claim to keep more complete and more accurate statistics than dealers in any other kind of agricultural product. But our statistics are based on facts after they shall have been established. We never try to calculate upon a crop until it is actually gathered and in the market.

"The man who can guess next year's crop within 500,000 bales can make a fortune within a year. He can get all kinds of bets at large odds against his guess. I think it may be safely said that there is no product more variable than the cotton product. It is so variable, indeed, that it is a common saying among cotton men that the rule of averages does not apply to cotton. During the last ten years the crop has varied from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bales. Since cotton statistics have been kept the extreme variation in the crop has run from 300 bales to 8,650,000. The estimates for the last year have varied from 7,300,000 to 8,750,000 bales. Cotton had its recent decline because a commercial agency that has heretofore guessed closely on the crop has put out an estimate of 8,490,000 bales for the year ending next September. That estimate comes close to the outside estimate by dealers, and it is so much in excess of the average estimate of dealers that the price was bound to tumble.

"The reason that the cotton crop is so variable is that it is likely to be affected by factors that cannot be calculated upon in advance and by a great variety of causes. Extraordinary weather has great effect upon cotton, and it does not matter whether that weather be dry or wet. It sometimes happens that cotton can be gathered all through the fall and up to the time of planting in January. In other years it is impossible to gather it beyond the first week of September. We We have known it to be entirely gathered in August, and we have known it to be picked as late as February. A week or two of bad weather may reduce the crop by a million bales, while, on the other hand, unexpected good weather may revive a drooping crop and make the product for the year much larger than had been anticipated.

"Cotton dealers are disposed to discourage and discount any such utterances as those made at the recent Convention of the Farmers' Alliance in Memphis. It is impossible by the rule or by law to regulate a crop. Perhaps it may be good advice to the farmers of the South to say to them that they should diversify their crops and give less attention to cotton raising and more to the production of other things. It is one thing, however, for a convention to resolve that farmers ought to do something and quite another for farmers to take that advice. Experience has shown that whenever conventions have tried to regulate matters of this kind, especially in the line of restriction, larger crops of the restricted products have usually resulted.

"Every farmer hopes that his neighbor will take the advice of the Convention, and will restrict his crop. He calculates that if the majority of farmers shall take this advice the crop will be smaller than the demand of the market, and that therefore it will be to his own advantage to plant a little more than usual, in the hope that he may reap an individual profit from the advanced price which he anticipates. This is the course of reasoning through which almost every farmer goes within the privacy of his own dominion. Then he proceeds to plant a little larger crop than ever before, and when the time comes for picking it is discovered that every farmer has rather more of that crop to sell than he had the year before, instead of less, and that the market is flooded.

"I do not believe that the advice given the other day by the Convention of Memphis will result in any exception to what may be called the rule in such matters, but on the contrary, that if it shall have any effect whatever it will be to bring into the market next year, weather and other conditions permitting, more cotton than has been raised this year."—*New York Times.*

A Hard Corner.

The age of 30 is a hard corner for a woman to turn, and 35 is still harder. She feels that she is fast leaving her youth behind her. But there is no reason why a woman should be faded and *passe* at 35, or even at 45. The chief cause of the early fading of American women is found in the fact that many of them suffer from some form of female weakness or disease which robs the face of its bloom, draws dark circles about the eyes, brings early wrinkles and sallowness, and stamps the face and figure with signs of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure all these troubles, will bring back the lost bloom, and remove the pains and ailments which make women grow old before their time. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded.

Comparative Vitality.

There are families, beyond doubt, as well as individuals, over whom disease seems to have no power, who are either exempt from illness or survive it as if it were but an emotion, who apart from accident, always fulfill the years of the Psalmist, and usually die only because the still unbroken machine has exhausted its stock of motive power. Doctors, when called in to such persons, are always cheerful, assure the friends that there will be a rally soon, and would like, if they dared for the credit of their craft, to administer as little medicine as possible. They have not an idea as to the reason, unless it be "hereditary predisposition," or, in a few cases, a cheerful temperament, but they know quite well that in such patients there is "recuperative power," and as they like cures, partly out of kindness and partly from self-interest, they are well content. And there are also families, as well as individuals, in whom life lies low, about whose attacks, however slight they may appear, the doctors always shake their heads, and of whom, when among themselves, they will remark: The blanks have a constitutional habit of dying.

Such people rarely live to be more than middle aged; they never attain old age; and when they die they die unexpectedly, most frequently in the first stage of convalescence, from what is called a relapse. Something is wanting in them which furnishes their rivals with staying power, but then, what is the something? It certainly is not size, for giants die rather rapidly, and the men who are dear to insurance companies are usually of the medium build or even a little under it, their weight in particular being for the most part slightly below the average. Fatness is weakness more or less. And it is certainly also not identical with physical strength, for athletes are scarcely ever long lived; women have, on the whole, if we deduct the mortality from child-bearing, more vitality than men, and very feeble men, in the athletic sense, constantly attends the funerals of far stronger juniors. Nor does the quality of vitality arise from any superior strength of brain.

The able often live long and die young. The great lawyers and theologians, men of abnormal greatness, often reach a vast age; as do gamekeepers and country clergymen, with neither of whom is the brain very active or often fatigued. The greatest living poet is as old and as healthy as Mr. Gladstone, and the last centenarian recorded, or last but one, was a sort of respectable female tramp. Sir Moses Montefiore, who died at 101, was a most acute-minded man, and so was Henry Martyn, the Senior Wrangler who turned missionary, and after a life of travel not unlike that of Sir Moses, died of exhaustion just seventy years younger.

There is a fancy abroad among the cultivated that very stupid men do not reach great age, but if they ask a few masters of workhouses and the managers of the great charities, they will find that is an error. Nor can the quality be accurately traced to any conditions or method of life. The very old are often intensely vivacious, but they are often also very dull, occasionally almost imbecile. The rich, according to modern theories, ought to possess the highest vitality, but as a matter of fact it belongs, taking all the world, to the negroes who are slaves in the West India Islands, and not in England to gamekeepers and excessively poor women.

The only facts we certainly know about habits as conducive to vitality is favorable to it, probably by conserving the pumping power of the heart, and that it is in a rather singular degree hereditary, the capacity of living surviving in many families the most violent changes in residential climates. Those who cling to life intensely often die early, while the indifferent live on till death seems to have finished that furrow and yet passed them by.

No; vitality is not synonymous with strength of will, though it must be, on the evidence, a non-material quality. It is more like a gift than anything else, like that strangest of all capacities, the feeling for music which must be in a measure spiritual, yet has absolutely no relation to mental force, being as often wantiug in the ablest as in the stupidest of mankind. What is the source of the gift we none of us know, and probably never shall, for we cannot hope to accumulate more experience than the great physicians have done, and they frankly confess that in every patient there is some quality making for death or survival that they can only recognize, without pretending to understand it.—*London Spectator.*

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

— H. H. McClure has produced a curiosity in the shape of an orange tree, which in all probability is not exceeded by anything of its kind in this or any other country. Mr. McClure calls it his "World's Fair Tree," and intends, if possible, to place it on exhibition at Chicago. This tree is budded with no less than thirty-one different varieties of citrus fruits, including lemons, shaddocks and most of the fine varieties of oranges. The buds on the tree are only two years old, yet many of them are fruiting.—*Apopka (Fla.) Advertiser.*

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

— Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, was 60 years of age January 14.

— A Grand Jury of San Antonio, Texas, served an attachment on the judge and he put them in jail.

— Should a Minneapolis school teacher marry during her term of office, she is liable, by the terms of her contract, to discharge.

— It is an established fact that De Witt's Little Early Riser's have an enormous sale, and why? Simply because they are pleasant in taking and happy in results. A pill for the multitude. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— All the States and Territories of the Union save Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Oklahoma and Utah produce tobacco.

— A San Francisco hotel has among its inmates a cat that frequents the bar-room, takes a small drink and eats a big lunch, just like a man.

— When Columbus discovered America he found that the Indians possessed dogs. They were direct descendants of the wild coyotes of the plains.

— A trial convinces the most skeptical. Carefully prepared, pleasant to the taste, De Witt's Cough and Consumption Cure is a valuable remedy. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— A Lewiston Frenchman who came out of the woods sick, when induced to tell what ailed him, replied, "I dunno, but I tink I got ze bad case of ze grab."

— Within sixty two years Mexico has had fifty-four Presidents, one Regency and one empire, and nearly every change of government has been effected by violence.

—A little daughter of a San Francisco millionaire was baptized the other day with water brought especially from the river Jordon, in a basin of hammered gold.

— You may cough and cough and cough and cough and cough, but you will not if you take De Witt's Cough and Consumption Cure. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— One of the curiosities of the recent census in Ireland is that whereas Christians of every name have decreased in number during the decade, the Jews have increased 281 per cent.

— Duncan Graham, of Dodge county, Ga., recently killed a large hog and found imbedded in its liver a piece of wire about four inches long. The wire had the appearance of having been there for some time.

—Joshua B. Wickham, the oldest man in Iowa, died last week. For 116 years Mr. Wickham had successfully withstood all diseases, but he yielded to the grip. He cast his first vote for President for John Adams in 1796.

— Our experience covers many ills, many pills and many bills. Our ills are smaller, our pills are smaller and our bills are smaller when we use De Witt's Little Early Risers. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— A Chicago woman committed suicide in a novel way last week. She undressed and lay down on the ice in the lake, and was found frozen stiff next morning. The tragedy is supposed to be the last act of a love affair.

— In Australia it is the custom to soak a turkey four or five hours in whisky before it is eaten in order to make it tender. In other countries it is the eater instead of the bird who is soaked, with the result of making him tougher.

— What measures are you taking to stop that cough? Let us suggest De Witt's Cough and Consumption Cure. It is infallible. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— A man in Lincoln County, Me., who dislikes too much company, has removed the elevated walk by which his front door was reached and goes in by means of a ladder at the back, drawing the ladder in after him. He has also posted this sign: "No callers wanted on the Sabbath. It is the Lord's day—a day of rest."

— A child of three and a half years had been taught by his mother a text in the morning: "Make me s clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." At night, at the end of his prayers, he, unasked, repented the text in the following form: "Wash my heart, O God, and hang it out to dry."

— "An honest pill is the noblest work of the apothecary." De Witt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, billiousness and sick headache. Wilhite & Wilhite.

— China is now talking of going into the cotton raising business extensively, with the intention of exporting it in competition with the United States and India. With her teeming millions of people who can and do live cheaper than anywhere else on earth, China is liable to prove a dangerous rival in the business.

— A dispatch from Silver City, New Mexico, to the New York *Herald*, tells a remarkable story of animal jealousy. Some years ago a young Mexican named Juan Lopez caught a mountain lion and raised it as a pet. He had the animal completely under subjugation and as docile as a house cat. The lion is now four years old and has always been accustomed to sleep at the foot of the Mexican's bed. In day time it followed Lopez around like a dog, and was a splendid animal to hunt large game. Recently Lopez married a pretty young girl and brought her home to his cabin. The wife was terribly afraid of the lion and insisted that it should not sleep in the house. Lopez accordingly drove it out and a very noticeable change at once took place in the animal's disposition. It lay outside all night sullenly growling. The wife became still more uneasy and insisted that Lopez dispose of the brute. He agreed to do so, and in a day or two went to town for the purpose of trying to sell it, leaving it at home with his wife. When he returned at night he found the remains of his wife lying in the floor literally torn to pieces by the teeth and claws of the lion. The animal then fled to the mountains and has not since been seen. The young husband refused to be comforted. His grief was so great that he became violently insane, and has to be confined to prevent him from taking his own life.

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